

## APPENDIX A

### RECOGNIZED DEFINITIONS OF APPLICABLE FORMS OF INSANITY

#### A. *Schizophrenia—paranoid type.*<sup>1</sup>

“The features which tend to be most evident in this type or phase are delusions which are often numerous, illogical and disregardful of reality, hallucinations and the usual schizophrenic disturbance of associations and of affect together with negativism.

“Frequently the prepsychotic personality of the paranoid schizophrenic has been characterized by poor interpersonal rapport. Often he has been cold, withdrawn, distrustful, and resentful of other persons. Many have been truculent, had a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude, have been argumentative, scornful, sarcastic, defiant, resentful of suggestions or of authority and given to caustic remarks. Sometimes flippant, facetious responses may have covered an underlying hostility.

“. . . Delusions of persecution are the most prominent in paranoid schizophrenia, but expansive and obviously wish-fulfilling ideas and hypochondriacal and depressive delusions are not uncommon. . . . Repressed aggressive tendencies may be released in a major outburst; some inarticulate paranoid may manifest an unpredictable assaultiveness.”

#### B. *Manic-Depression.*<sup>2</sup>

“General symptoms. The clinical picture in manic-depressive reactions is colored by the predominant emotional

<sup>1</sup> Noyes and Kolb, *Modern Clinical Psychiatry* (5th ed. 1958) pp. 409-10.

<sup>2</sup> Coleman, *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life* (2d ed. 1956) pp. 299-300, 307-08.

## App. 2

mood of the patient, which may be one of elation or depression. Against this affective background, there may be a variety of psychological and behavioral symptoms which are roughly appropriate to the prevailing mood. Delusions and hallucinations are common in both manic and depressive reactions. In manic reactions, these commonly include delusions of grandeur. In depressive reactions, delusions center around self-blame and self-depreciation.

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"In mixed reactions there may be various combinations of manic and depressive symptoms at the same time. For example, there may be a 'manic stupor', in which the patient experiences marked feelings of elation, accompanied by a dearth of ideas and generally decreased psychomotor activity. There are also patients who manifest a severely depressed mood, with self-accusatory and other morbid ideas, accompanied by marked mental and motor excitement in which the patient may restlessly pace the floor, wring his hands, and bewail his fate."

### C. *Schizophrenic reaction, schizo-affective type.*<sup>3</sup>

"This category is used for cases shading over into effective [e.g., manic-depressive] reactions. The mental content may be predominantly schizophrenic but accompanied by pronounced elation or depression. Or the affective coloring may predominate, accompanied by schizophrenic-like thinking or bizarre behavior."

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<sup>3</sup> Coleman, *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life* (2d ed. 1956) p. 273.